

with that of Fernald (1940). The vars. *natans* and *lorata* are now placed together because they seem to be phases of a more robust southern subspecies in which the leaves may be either with or without blades. The widely distributed collection of *A. H. Curtiss*, no. 6536, from a shallow stream near Jacksonville, Florida, affords a good example of specimens intermediate between vars. *natans* and *lorata*. In this collection, some of the leaves on the same plants are blade-bearing, while others are long and ribbon-like, rather abruptly tapering at the tips. Since plants with blades occur in the same region and even in the same habitats as those without blades, and since the degree of stoutness appears not to be correlated with the presence or absence of blades, there seems little basis for separating these populations. Observation of a series of specimens in the herbaria at Cornell University indicates complete intergradation without geographic, ecologic or genetic barriers.

The ssp. *lorata* is a plant of pools and streams in Florida and coastal Georgia and South Carolina. As var. *natans*, Fernald (l. c.) reports it occurring as far north as southeastern Virginia.

Literature Cited

- Fernald, M. L. 1940. *Sagittaria subulata*, in A century of additions to the flora of Virginia. *Rhodora* 42: 407-409.
 Small, J. K. 1933. *Sagittaria*, in Manual of the southeastern flora. p. 22-26.

BAILEY HORTORIUM,
 CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
 ITHACA, N. Y.

Chile Tarweed East of the Mississippi

HAROLD N. MOLDENKE

A glance through the various current manuals of the flora of North America east of the Rocky Mountains soon shows that the Chile Tarweed (*Madia sativa* Molina) is not recorded in Britton and Brown's "Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States," the seventh edition of Gray's "New Manual of Botany," Small's "Manual of the Southeastern Flora," or Rydberg's "Flora of the Prairies and Plains of Central North America." We must go to the manuals of far western botany to find it recorded and de-

scribed. Jepson in his "Manual of the Flowering Plants of California," pages 1097 and 1098 (1925), states that it occurs along waysides and in vacant lots of towns and villages, valleys and low hills in California, common in the Coast Ranges and coastal southern California, less common in the Sierra Nevada foothills, "doubtless naturalized from Chile." He records var. *congesta* (Nutt.) T. & G. from waste places and fields in western California and Oregon.

Recently E. J. Alexander in his "Southern plant notes"¹ has reported finding this plant near Rainbow Springs, Macon County, North Carolina, on August 19, 1939. He adds "Obviously introduced. The plant has not been reported before from the eastern states."

In the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden there is a specimen of *Madia sativa* subsp. *capitata* (Nutt.) Piper [var. *congesta* of Jepson] collected by R. M. Harper in a weedy place in back of the chemistry building, University campus, Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama (*R. M. Harper 3687*). Dr. Harper has appended these interesting notes to the label "This has appeared here (and also at Macon, Bibb County, Georgia, and at Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida) in several recent years, but only a few specimens have been seen in any one year, and those usually on lawns, where their existence is rather precarious."

On July 14, 1940, Joseph Monachino found *M. sativa* subsp. *capitata* "fairly well represented and seemingly happy in a weedy habitat by a roadside" in the World's Fair region, Queens County, New York (*H. N. Moldenke 11585*). Specimens to back this record are deposited in the Britton Herbarium and the herbarium of the Botaniska Trädgård at Göteborg.

On June 22, 1941, Miss Alma Ericson and the present writer found subsp. *capitata* along the dirt shoulder of the highway about one mile north of Amityville, Suffolk County, New York (*H. N. Moldenke 11566*). The plants seemed quite well established and occurred regularly at the far edge of the shoulders (where they were not mowed down) for a distance of a mile or more. They were quite conspicuous, even from a fast-moving car, with a stout simple stem, 1½ to 2½ feet tall, and numerous capitate-congested heads of yellow flowers appressed close to the stem. The stems and herbage are

¹ *Castanea* 5: 92. 1940.

very densely viscid-glandular. Herbarium vouchers are deposited in the Britton Herbarium and in ten other herbaria.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

Weed Records for the Great Basin

BASSETT MAGUIRE

v

The following collections constitute interesting records of weeds recently introduced into Utah and Nevada. These names do not appear in the manuals, nor does the literature assign these plants to Utah or the Intermountain region except in the instances noted.

Digitaria sanguinalis (L.) Scop., lawn weed, front Animal Science Building, U. S. A. C. campus, Logan, Utah, September 1, 1939, *Maguire*, no. 20372.

The crab grasses long known in Utah by the troublesome lawn weed, *D. Ischaemum*, are now represented also by the above species, apparently not previously reported from the state.

Cyperus esculentus L., weed in cultivated ground, Moab, Grand County, Utah, May 15, 1939, *J. F. Parrish*; weed along ditch banks and in cultivated fields, vicinity Moab, Grand County, Utah, September, 1939, *J. F. Parrish*.

Hitherto unreported from Utah. Recently introduced into cultivated areas at Moab and vicinity, this troublesome weed has now spread into Salt Lake and Utah Counties. It is here reportedly spreading rapidly in irrigated lands and possibly will become of grave importance.

**Halogeton glomeratus*¹ (M. Bieb.) C. A. Mey. ex Ledeb., roadside weed resembling *Salsola*, vicinity Wells, Elko County, Nevada, September 29, 1938, *Howard Passey*; weed, Bull Camp, Elk Mountains, Humboldt National Forest, Elko County, Nevada, June 11, 1939, *Maguire*, no. 17043. A. H. Holmgren, student of the flora

¹ For further discussion of the occurrence of this species in Nevada, see Morton, C. V. A note on *Halogeton*, Leaflets West. Bot. 3, April, 1941.

* Duplicates of the cited specimens were identified by Mr. C. V. Morton of the United States National Herbarium.